

Refunding Certificates,

plus Certificates of

Indebtedness of 1907

Census Summary

Len Deliars under the January



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Image Source: The National Numismatic Collection, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution.

A Special Thank You!

Thank you again for making this possible!

I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society for awardir very generous 2019 Newman Grant.	ng me their
Thank you for helping me toward achieving my goal of developing a currency plate proof census from compile metadata and making the PDFs available to all.	ed
I am also very grateful to Leonard Augsburger for his knowledge, patience and expert assistance.	
I also would like to thank Peter Huntoon for sparking my interest in this fascinating field of endeavor!	
I would include "Currency" in the quote below:	
There is nothing more fascinating than collecting coins, all history is summed up in themthey are the story o	f humanity
W.H. Valentine (1856-1927)	

Thank You to everyone at the National Numismatic Collection!

I am extraordinarily	v appreciative (of the digitization	team at the National	Numismatic (Collection led by:

Sherri Berger, Head of Digital Programs Office

Ellen Feingold, Curator of the National Numismatic Collection, Division of Work and Industry

Hillery York, Collections Manager, Division of Work & Industry

and Jennifer Gloede, Outreach and Collections Specialist

The museum has a program called the Friends of the NNC that provide funds to various digitization and education projects that are a priority for the numismatic community and the department.

If you would like more information about the program you can find it here: http://americanhistory.si.edu/giving/friends-of-numismatics

Please contact me at Chris@CurrencyProofs.com with feedback.

Visit <u>www.CurrencyProofs.com</u> for project updates.

Join the Currency Proof Club at www.CurrencyProofs.com.

Enlarged 11x17 bookplates are available.

Overview of the Smithsonian's 2014 "Rapid Capture" digitization program.

The National Numismatic Collection began a pioneering "Rapid Capture" digitization process in October 2014. The project was designed to digitize the certified proof sheets from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing collection. The proofs were transferred to the National Numismatic Collection from the 1960s and 1980s. The scanning process utilized a conveyer belt system with a huge 80 megapixel image camera to capture the items as quickly as possible. The process was much more effective compared to the older way using just a flatbed scanner. The Rapid Capture group photographed around 3,500 sheets daily. It cost less than a dollar a sheet. It was completed in only four and a half months. This project establishes a valuable resource for currency researcher and students.

References:

SMITHSONIAN DIGITIZING 250,000 BEP PROOFS

The E-Sylum: Volume 18, Number 16, April 19, 2015, Article 12

https://www.coinbooks.org/esylum_v18n16a12.html

SMITHSONIAN DIGITIZES 270,000 BEP CERTIFIED PROOFS

The E-Sylum: Volume 18, Number 48, November 29, 2015, Article 5

https://www.coinbooks.org/esylum_v18n48a05.html

HOW THE SMITHSONIAN IS CROWDSOURCING HISTORY

The E-Sylum: Volume 19, Number 7, February 14, 2016, Article 7

https://www.coinbooks.org/esylum v19n07a07.html

SMITHSONIAN'S RAPID CAPTURE DIGITIZATION

The E-Sylum: Volume 20, Number 07, February 12, 2017, Article 5

https://www.coinbooks.org/v20/club nbs esylum v20n07.html#article5

Museums Are Now Able to Digitize Thousands of Artifacts in Just Hours January 14, 2015 https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smithsonian-institution/museums-are-now-able-digitize-thousands-artifacts-just-hours-180953867/

Get money! (Digitized and transcribed, that is) March 13, 2014 https://americanhistory.si.edu/blog/2014/03/get-money-digitized-and-transcribed-that-is.html

REFUNDING NOTES -- Act of Congress, Feb. 26, 1879.

Notes dated April 1, 1879. -- Denomination issued, \$10.00.

By the terms of above Act the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue, in exchange for lawful money of the United States, certificates of deposit of the denomination of ten dollars, bearing interest at 4 per cent, per annum, and convertible at any time into four per cent, bonds, the money so received to be applied only to the payments of bonds bearing interest at a rate of not less than 5 per cent.

There were two forms; the first bore on the obverse the name of the person to whom the note was issued and required the endorsement of the owner in presence of a witness on the reverse; the second was a general certification that ten dollars had been deposited and required no endorsement; both bore red seals and the words "United States refunding certificate, ten dollars '

Payable to order

£10.00

141	\$10.00	Portrait, Franklin (left); large 10 (right):
		1879, G. W. Scofield, Register. Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.
		Medium red, with rays

D + '- E 11' (1.0) 1 10 ('.1.)

Payable to bearer

142 \$10.00 Portrait, Franklin (left); large 10 (right);
1879, G. W. Scofield, Register. Jas. Gilfillan, Treasurer.
Red. scalloped

The reverses were printed in black, the second form bore the word TEN in large letters and the following inscription:

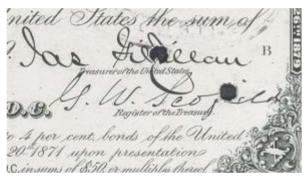
"Interest on this note will accrue as follows: For each 9 days or 1/10 of a quarter, one cent; for each quarter year, ten cents: for each entire year, forty cents."

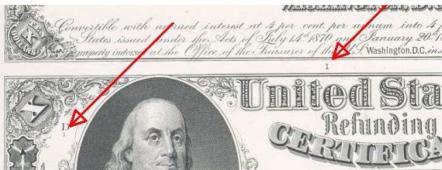
The object of the Government in making these notes of a small denomination was to encourage the poorer people to invest small sums of money in United States securities. They were convertible, with accrued interest, into 4 per cent, bonds when presented at the office -of the Treasurer of the United States in sums of \$50.00 or multiples thereof, but as a matter of fact they were but partially successful in accomplishing this object, and fell mostly into the hands of the national banks.

Reference: Blake, H. (1908). United States Paper Money. (New York, NY). Page 30-31



\$10, Pay to purchaser type, with signature line



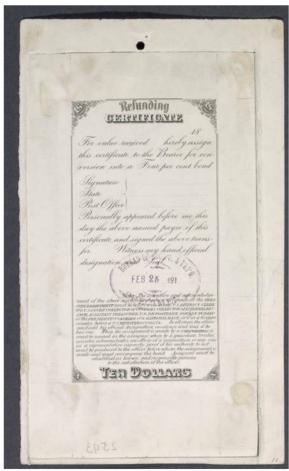


Front, Plate Number Locations



\$10, Pay to purchaser type, with signature line

Refunding Certificates of 1879		FRONT	PLATE No.	Signatures
[Pay to purchaser]				
				Scofield
\$1	.0	5	1 to 5	Gilfillan

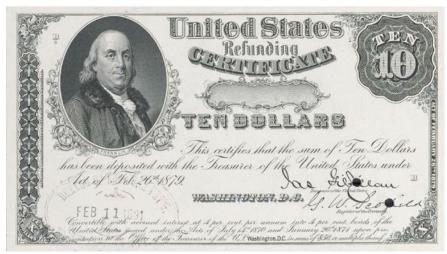


Reverse, Pay to purchaser type, with signature line



Reverse, Pay to purchaser type, with signature line

Refunding Certificates of 1879	REVERSE	PLATE No.
[Pay to purchaser]		
\$10	4*	
*plus one proof 1x1 layout		



\$10 Pay to bearer type, without signature line

Refunding Certificates of 1879	FRONT	PLATE No.	Signatures
[Pay to bearer]			
			Scofield
\$1	23	1 to 23	Gilfillan





Pay to purchaser type, with signature line, TEN X



Pay to bearer type, without signature line, TEN 10



\$10, 1 x 4 layout





Refunding Certificates of 1879		REVERSE	PLATE No.
[Pay to bearer]			
	\$10	23	1 to 25**

^{**} Plates 21 & 22 are unfinished, incomplete





CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS OF 1907 PLATE PROOF CENSUS

On a side note, The Panic of 1907 (also known as the 1907 Bankers' Panic or Knickerbocker Crisis), was a financial crisis that took place over a three-week period in the U.S. starting in mid-October, when the New York Stock Exchange dropped nearly half from its peak the prior year.

Congress passed an act in 1907 that ended the interest accrual of the Refunding Certificates. It also authorized Certificates of Indebtedness (plates certified in Nov. 1907) to inject liquidity into the system. (Pre-FED)





CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS OF 1907 PLATE PROOF CENSUS



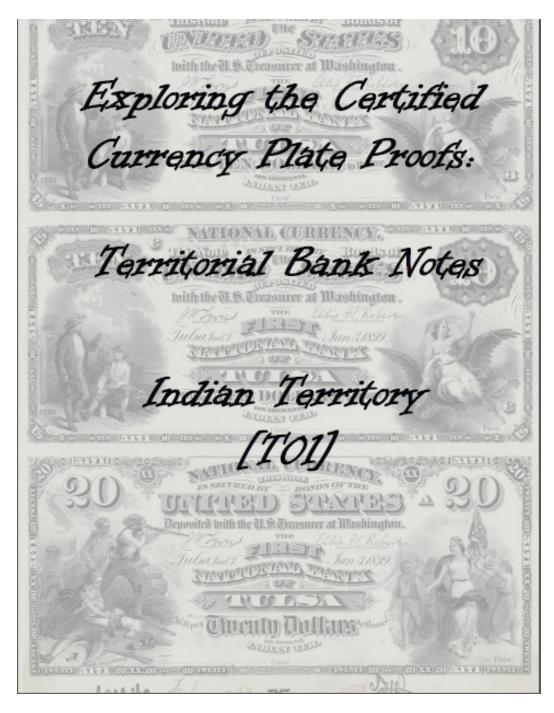


		PLATE No.	
Certificates of Indebtedness of 1907	FRONT	Range	Signatures
		25762 thru	Vernon
\$50	9	25775	Treat
		PLATE No.	
	REVERSE	Range	
		25718 thru	
\$50	16	25748	

Coming Soon!

The Territorial Bank Note Plate Proof Census

Contact: Chris@CurrencyProofs.com with questions!



Including: Alaska Territory, Arizona Territory, Colorado Territory, Dakota Territory, Hawaii Territory, Indian Territory, Montana Territory, Nebraska Territory, New Mexico Territory, Oklahoma Territory, Utah Territory, Washington Territory & Wyoming Territory.

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Coming Soon!

6% Loan February 25, 1862 3% Loan of 1898 Certificate of Indebtedness **Cuban Silver Certificates** Federal Farm Loan Bonds Funded Loan of 1881 Funded Loan of 1891 Misc. tints Loan Act of March 3, 1865 War Bonds 1890s Civil War Bonds Panama Canal Loans Early Food Stamps Philippines Treasury Certificate Victory Series Thrift stamps and war savings stamps Treasury Certificates 1940's-1950's Treasury Coupon Bonds 1920's-1930's Treasury Savings Certificates 25 Dollars 1920's War Finance Corp. Bonds

and many more topics!